

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL & COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

ATTACHMENT IPART I
GENERAL INFORMATION1. Name of facility Columbia Falls Reduction Plant2. Type of facility Electrolytic Aluminum Reduction Plant3. Location of facility 1 mile Northeast of Columbia Falls, Montana

4. Name and address of owner or operator:

Name The Anaconda Company - Aluminum DivisionAddress P. O. Box 10Columbia Falls, Montana 59912

5. Designated person accountable for oil spill prevention at facility:

Name and title Kenneth G. Reick, Environmental Supervisor

6. Facility experienced a reportable oil spill event during the twelve months prior to Jan. 10, 1974 (effective date of 40 CFR, Part 112). (If YES, complete Attachment #1.)

MANAGEMENT APPROVAL

This SPCC Plan will be implemented as herein described.

Signature Lee W. SmithName Lee W. SmithTitle Manager, Technical Operations

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I have examined the facility, and being familiar with the provisions of 40 CFR, Part 112, attest that this SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices.

Robert D. Braico
Printed Name of Registered Professional Engineer

(Seal)

Signature of Registered Professional Engineer

Date October 21, 1981 Registration No. 3046E State Montana

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PART I
GENERAL INFORMATION

7. Potential Spills — Prediction & Control:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Major Type of Failure</u>	<u>Total Quantity (bbls)</u>	<u>Rate (bbls/hr)</u>	<u>Direction Flow*</u>	<u>Secondary Containment</u>
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See pages 2A, 2B and 2C for information required
on this page.

Discussion:

*Attach map if appropriate

Name of facility Columbia Falls Reduction Plant

Operator Anaconda Aluminum Division

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>MAJOR TYPE OF FAILURE</u>	<u>TOTAL QUANTITY (bbls)</u>	<u>RATE (bbls/hr)</u>	<u>DIRECTION of Flow</u>	<u>SECONDARY CONTAINMENT</u>
1 - 6000 gal # 2 diesel above ground storage tank	Tank and valve leaks, spillage while filling storage tanks	143 bbls, # 2 diesel	Unknown - Depends upon type of leak	(1*)	(4*)
2 - 6000 gal # 4 fuel oil above ground storage tank	Tank and valve leaks, spillage while filling storage tanks	143 bbls, # 4 fuel oil	Unknown - Depends upon type of leak	(1*)	(4*)
<u>Gasoline</u>					
1 - 10,000 gal, underground	Corrosion of tank and/or associated fittings including pipelines	238	Unless a catastrophic failure occurs, rate of spillage probably would be limited to a few gallons per day.	(2*)	None
1 - 3000 gal, underground	" "	72			
<u>No. 1 Diesel</u>					
1 - 6000 gal, underground	Corrosion of tank and/or associated fittings including pipelines	143	Unless a catastrophic failure occurs, rate of spillage probably would be limited to a few gallons per day.	(2*)	None
1 - 3000 gal, underground	" "	72			
<u>Thermol 60, Heating Oil</u>					
1 - 2400 gal, above ground tank	Corrosion of tank and/or associated fittings including pipelines	57	Unless a catastrophic failure occurs, rate of spillage probably would be limited to a few gallons per day.	N/A	Tank is totally contained within a concrete vessel with an estimated capacity of 4000 gals

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>MAJOR TYPE OF FAILURE</u>	<u>TOTAL QUANTITY (bbls)</u>	<u>RATE (bbls/hr)</u>	<u>DIRECTION OF FLOW</u>	<u>SECONDARY CONTAINMENT</u>
<u>Used Crankcase Oil</u>	Corrosion of tank and/or associated fittings including pipelines	72	Unless a catastrophic failure occurs, rate of spillage probably would be limited to a few gallons per day.	(2*)	None
<u>Transformer Oil</u>	Corrosion of tanks and/or associated fittings including pipelines; vandalism	1190	Unless a catastrophic failure occurs, rate of spillage probably would be limited to a few gallons per day.	(2*)	(4*)
<u>5 - 10,000 gal, above ground (Southwest corner of Plant)</u>	"	"	"	"	"
<u>5 - 10,000 gal, above ground (South of casting facility)</u>	"	"	"	"	(3*)
		1190			(4*)
(1*) Gasoline or diesel reaching the underlying groundwater table would flow in a southerly direction and eventually discharge to the Flathead River. Gasoline or diesel reaching or entering the stormwater system would be discharged to the storm drain evaporation pond north of the plant. Overflow from this pond is discharged to the seepage pond northwest of the plant.					
(2*) Large spills (e.g., tank rupture) or spills occurring during significant precipitation or snowmelt runoff events could enter the nearby stormwater system which discharges to the cooling water pond system. Small spills occurring during periods of little runoff would seep into underlying soils and could reach the ground-water table.					
(3*) Any spillages from these tanks would be contained by the adjacent railroad loop. Spillage seeping into underlying soils and the associated groundwater table would flow in a southerly direction toward the Flathead River					
(4*) At this time, the Columbia Falls Engineering Department is in the process of designing a containment system which will provide secondary containment for this source. This SPCC plan will be appropriately amended following installation of this system (See attachment A).					

DISCUSSION

Significant spills or tank ruptures have not occurred since the Columbia Falls Reduction Plant began operation in 1955. Since the plant is located on very porous, gravelly soils (alluvial outwash), material which is spilled will most likely seep readily into underlying soils in the immediate vicinity of the spill. Material which seeps into adjacent soils and subsequently reaches the local ground-water system will tend to remain on the surface of the groundwater and be carried in a southerly direction to the Flathead River.

If a large spill (e.g., tank rupture) occurs, or if a spill occurs during a significant runoff event (rainfall or snowmelt runoff), then it is possible that some of the material may reach the plant stormwater collection and disposal system (Plate 1).

Stormwater collected in the northern portion of the plant is conveyed to the stormwater drain evaporation pond. Overflows from the pond are carried in an open ditch to a seepage and evaporation pond northwest of the plant. There is no surface discharge from this seepage and evaporation pond. Spills which reach these ponds can be removed with skimmers and sorbent materials. Sorbent materials would be disposed of in one of the plant landfill sites.

Stormwater collected in the southern portion of the plant is conveyed to a system of seepage and evaporation ponds adjacent to the Flathead River. There are no surface discharges from this pond system. Spills which reach these ponds can be removed with skimmers and sorbent materials.

PART I
GENERAL INFORMATION

[Response to statements should be: YES, NO, or NA (Not Applicable).]

8. Containment or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent oil from reaching navigable waters are practicable. (If NO, complete Attachment #2.)

YES

9. Inspections and Records

A. The required inspections follow written procedures.

NO

B. The written procedures and a record of inspections, signed by the appropriate supervisor or inspector, are attached.

NO

Discussion: Transformer oil storage tanks are inspected weekly.

A checklist is used for the inspection.

10. Personnel Training and Spill Prevention Procedures

A. Personnel are properly instructed in the following:

(1) operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent oil discharges, and

YES

(2) applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations.

YES

Describe procedures employed for instruction: Applicable only to transformer oil storage tanks: New employees receive instruction through OJT.

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B. Scheduled prevention briefings for the operating personnel are conducted frequently enough to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan.

NA

Describe briefing program:

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